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No. 14,387 號七拾捌百零千肆萬壹第 日柒十式月叁年十叁拾光 HONGKONG, THURSDAY, MAY 12TH, 1904. 肆拜禮 號式十月五年肆零百九仟壹英港香

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[a35]

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Hongkong, 29th April, 1904.

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Hongkong, 1st May, 1904.

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THE MACHINERY in use embodies every improvement known up to date.

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A. S. WATSON & CO.,  
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THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS  
Only communications relating to the news columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR.

Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to THE EDITOR, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

No anonymously signed communications that have already appeared in other papers will be inserted.

Orders for extra copies of Daily Pages should be sent before 11 a.m. the day of publication. After that

the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

Telegraphic Address: PRESS, COOTS, A.B.C. 546 ED.

P.O. Box, 33. Telephone No. 12

BIRTHS.

On the 6th March, at "Scramble House," Sandakan, the wife of P. BURRAG, of a daughter.

On the 27th March, at Lahut Dato, the wife of A. ZANDER, of a son.

On the 1st May, at "Inverlochy," Scotts Road, Singapore, the wife of A. EMLIE BENZIE, of a daughter.

On the 2nd May, at Lucilla Cottage, Bukit Timah, the wife of J. W. R. SCOTT, of a son.

DEATH.

On the 30th April, at Kranum Road, Singapore, Mrs. M. RYAN, aged 73 years.

## The Daily Press.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 14, DEVONPORT ROAD QL.  
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

HONGKONG, 12TH MAY, 1904

It is not often that Indian papers trouble themselves to comment on the affairs of Hongkong. Occasionally only do we remember seeing mention in the *Times of India*, one of the best known of them, of this Colony, and then it has generally been when our Bombay contemporary has chosen to refer, somewhat slightly, to the outcry made by Hongkong journals about the ravages of plague here. To Bombay our plague sufferings in the past have seemed slight, reckoned merely numerically and without regard to the effect on the trade of this port, one of the great clearing-houses of the world. However, just about a year ago, Mr. FRASER, the Editor of the *Times of India*, paid a visit—his second, we believe—to Hongkong and wrote for his journal a very able article on this Colony, in which he dwelt with insistence on the need of an European reservation for Hongkong. We see in one of the latest numbers of the *Times of India* an article entitled "A Lesson from Hongkong," in which the writer discusses our Peak Reservation Ordinance with the highest approval and holds it up for the emulation of Bombay. Our contemporary takes some credit for having stirred up public opinion in Hongkong on the subject last year. In justice

to ourselves we must point out that the question of an European reservation is one on which we have always taken a firm stand, and that it is hardly just for the *Times of India* to say in this connection that "what was everybody's business ended in being nobody's business in Hongkong." The case was rather that no attempt was made to reserve the Peak district until it was judged that this district was actually threatened. Previously there was an agitation in favour of an European reservation in Kowloon—for a less wealthy class of Europeans than those of the Peak, it will be understood—but there was a distinct feeling against this among the home authorities, and no reservation has been sanctioned. With regard to the Peak we still await the decision of Downing Street, not without hope, seeing that the local Government has lent its support to the petition and that the respectable Chinese have concurred in the wisdom of the measure. We are glad, however, to see that we have the support of the *Times of India*, the writers on which see in Bombay conditions at least analogous to those prevailing in Hongkong. They are able to recognise how imperative it is to the health of European residents in the tropics—and, in particular, European women and children—to live under conditions somewhat, even if remotely, resembling those of home, and not amid crowded Eastern surroundings. They recognise that it is not a matter of race at all, merely of health of the Europeans, who after all must be considered the backbone of the Colony, and whose predecessors from home, as the *Times of India* points out, sacrificed their lives in hundreds at a time when the risks of life in the tropics were less understood and guarded against than they are to-day. Is it too much to hope that the home authorities will be able to see facts as our Eastern neighbours see them and to admit that in our petition we have only asked for sanction to a measure which will secure the best interests of the Colony?

For the first four months of this year the total rainfall was 5.98 inches. In the corresponding period last year the total was 8.86 inches.

The death is announced of Mr. ALISTER R. CLARKE, of the B. N. Borneo service, at Jesselton, on the 4th April, after a few days' illness of pneumonia.

Siam seems to have been favoured with the rains which are overdue here. The total fall for April at Bangkok was expected to show an unusual number of inches when the total for the month was made up.

An Allahabad telegram dated the 22nd April says:—It is understood that transports will shortly be taken up for the return of the troops from Somaliland, as the Home Government have decided that operations shall be closed next month.

In the typhoon which devastated Cap S. Jacques on the 2nd inst. a French soldier and a number of natives were drowned; considerable damage was done to the town. The residences of the Governor-General suffered considerably, and nearly all the European houses were inundated.

Mr. T. F. Carlisle, who has for many years been associated with the British Legation and Consulate at Bangkok, is leaving the Siamese capital. It has been resolved to establish a British Consulate at Hanoi, and it is understood that Mr. Carlisle will be the first British Consul at the port.

From the *Peking and Tientsin Times* we see that the Dallas Company's total receipts in Tientsin for seven nights were \$8,000, but on the last night a number of complimentary tickets were given to the guarantors and their friends. The Company only plays four nights in Shanghai.

The *Universal Gazette* now hears that since Viceroy Wei, of Nanking, refused to appoint an official to take charge of the improvement of the Whangpoo with other foreign officials, he proposes now to ask the Senior Consul of Shanghai to inform the Consular Body, who in turn are to inform their respective Ministers at Peking, that China would undertake to obtain the necessary funds herself to carry out this work within a certain period. The *Gazette* remarks that the Viceroy's proposal is certainly preferable to carrying out the work jointly with foreign officials and partly with foreign capital.

Quite an exodus from the Colony took place on the C. P. C. Co. s.s. *Empress of Japan* yesterday. By it, among others, Mr. R. F. Johnston, up to now Acting Assistant Colonial Secretary and Clerk of Councils, left to take up the post of Secretary to the Commission of Weihsien. Mr. Johnston, in his comparatively brief career here, has proved himself a man of exceptional ability, and has been honoured with the esteem of a Governor and two Acting Governors—no small tribute to his merits. It is to be hoped that he is not lost to the Colony permanently.—There also left, on a year's holiday, Mr. D. E. Brown, local Superintendent of the C. P. C. Co., who intends to spend some time in Canada. A number of other residents departed by the same boat on short holidays.

Harmston's Circus was to arrive in Singapore yesterday.

Mr. W. A. Carlson has been promoted to the substantive appointment of Harbour Master at Shanghai.

Four more fatal Chinese plague cases were reported yesterday, two bodies being found, one at Yau-nati, and the other in Hospital Road.

The services in S. John's Cathedral to-day (Ascension Day) will be as follows:—Holy Communion, 8 a.m.; Matins and Holy Communion, 11 a.m.

We received yesterday some copies of the *San Francisco Chronicle* and *Call* for December, which apparently were despatched by some sailing-ship. They must have done a smart voyage across the Pacific.

A special cablegram to the *Englishman*, dated London, 26th April, says:—The tea trade consider that the refusal to increase the duty on coffee and cocoa intensifies the injustice of taxing tea. The opposition to the tea tax is growing and a close division is expected.

The latest Shanghai papers record the death of two well-known residents of the port on the same day. Mr. Rufus F. Eastlake died suddenly on the 5th inst. from heart disease; Mr. Edmund H. Gore Booth, who of late years has carried on business as a bill and bullion broker, died the same day. Both Mr. Eastlake and Mr. Booth could claim more than forty years' residence in China. The death of Mr. T. E. Avery, formerly U. S. Vice Consul-General at Shanghai, is also chronicled. He died in North Carolina.

Though the imposition of the war tax a few years ago in England proved a great stimulus to the China tea trade, Ceylon tea-merchants express the opinion that the increased duty of 2d. per lb. might tend to keep China tea out of the British market. We cannot follow the reasoning. With an eight-penny duty it will probably be impossible to get the shilling packet any more, but we are inclined to endorse the opinion of a Ceylon merchant who says the increased duty will lead to a greater run on cheap tea, "and that might let in more Chinas."

The *Star Observer* understands that an action has been entered at the British Consulate, Bangkok, against Mr. Thomas Jones, Agent of the Chartered Bank, for 3,000 ticals damages for alleged malicious prosecution, by Chua Hok Chong, the ledger-clerk. It will be remembered that about the 25th March Chua Hok Chong was arrested on a charge alleging the forging and uttering of a cheque for 12,000 ticals, but, after being remanded in custody several times and then liberated on his own recognisances, the charges were not sustained by the evidence adduced by the prosecution and accordingly were dismissed.

We take the following telegram and footnote from the *N.C. Daily News*:—Kobe, 5th May. Mr. A. W. Curtis, Editor of the *Kobe Herald*, has been fined. The prosecution was the result of a statement in his leading article on the 27th ult., that the squadron in the Sea of Japan had left Chinhsien the week before. He has appealed. [The following was the offending paragraph, but no offence could well be lighter: "Vice-Admiral Kamimura's fine homogeneous squadron of six armoured cruisers is somewhere in the Japanese Sea—it was reported to have left Chinhsien six or seven days ago, presumably for Vladivostock or the near neighbourhood, it being obviously necessary that the enemy's squadron at Vladivostock should be either bottled up or smashed up."]

Among the passengers for England by the C.P.R. Co.'s steamer *Empress of Japan*, which left here yesterday, was the Hon. C. W. Dickson, senior partner here of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson, & Co., and Mrs. Dickson. Mr. Dickson, has, during his management of the firm, displayed great sagacity and business ability united with untiring application, and his devotion to business has rendered change necessary, as his health has suffered considerably from the strain. He is succeeded by Mr. W. Jardine Gresson, who has already been elected to the Chamber of Commerce Committee, and will no doubt also take Mr. Dickson's seat in the Legislative Council. A large number of their friends went to the wharf and to the steamer to wish Mr. and Mrs. Dickson bon voyage.

Not the least remarkable instance of Japanese ambition in Korea, says the *Times* correspondent, is the railway by which they design to connect Fusan with the capital of the country, and in time to extend to the regions lying to the north of Seoul. Ultimately it is the intention to effect a junction with the Siberian railway beyond the Korean border; but there is little possibility of such a consummation whilst the Far Eastern question remains in its present unsatisfactory state. At Fusan 40 miles of the railway are complete and 15 miles open to traffic. About the same distance is complete at the Seoul end, 25 miles being open to the public. Throughout the whole 250 miles the track has been advanced to such a stage as permits of rapid construction at both ends. It is expected that the line will be open to traffic by the autumn of this year. [This was written over a month ago, of course.] It is significant of the tendency of American iron to supplement British in markets where the latter until recently has been supreme that all the beams and girders for bridges, the wheels for rolling-stock, and the locomotives are being imported from the United States, whilst England has to be content with the furnishing of the rails; Japan herself is constructing the cars.

In the Reichstag, Herr Bebel attacked the pro-Russian attitude of the Government in regard to the war. He declared that the Kaiser's telegram of sympathy to the Tsar on the occasion of the *Petrograd* disaster in no way reflected the feeling of the nation. Count von Bülow denied that the Kaiser's telegram was a departure from neutrality, and regretted that the disasters of a neighbouring friendly nation had been the object of malicious articles and caricatures by a portion of the German Press.

THE FEELING IN RUSSIA.

LONDON, 9th May.

The Japanese successes have caused a feeling

of apprehension in Russia, and the General Staff

declare that the latest developments assure a

long and bitter war.

## TELEGRAMS.

## "DAILY PRESS" SERVICE.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.

## THE WAR

## RUSSIAN HEADQUARTERS WITHDRAWN.

LONDON, 10th May, 10.55 a.m.

The Russians have withdrawn the Viceregal headquarters in Manchuria to Harbin.

## DISAFFECTION IN SOUTH RUSSIA.

LONDON, 10th May, 10.55 a.m.

Grave anxiety is being caused at S. Petersburg by the disaffection in South-Western Russia.

## RIOT AT CHINKIANG.

## SEVERAL CASUALTIES.

SHANGHAI, 11th May, 8.22 p.m.

A riot took place at Chinkiang to-day. The mob burned the quarters of the newly organised police force. Several were killed and wounded.

## THE ALLEGED SEDITION TRIAL.

## GOMEZ ACQUITTED.

MANILA, 11th May, 8.56 p.m.

Dr. Gomez has been acquitted.

## OBITUARY.

## DEATH OF H. M. STANLEY.

LONDON, 10th May, 10.55 a.m.

Sir H. M. Stanley, the South African explorer, is dead.

[Sir Henry Morton Stanley was noted among African explorers, not least as the rescuer of Livingstone. Perhaps no man living knew more about the "Dark Continent" than he. The following publications were the work of his pen:—*Congo and its Free State*; *Coomassie and Magdala*; *How I Found Livingstone*; *In Darkest Africa*; *Through South Africa, 1898*. Included amongst Sir Henry's numerous titles were:—G.C.B.; D.C.L.; I.L.D. He was born in 1841; and married the daughter of the late Mr. C. Tennant, Governor of Congo.—ED. D.P.]

## REUTER'S SERVICE.

## RUSSIAN LOSSES ON THE YALU.

LONDON, 9th May.

An official Russian statement gives the Russian casualties at the battle of the Yalu at 70 officers and 2,324 men killed and wounded.

## BRITISH PRESS ON THE WAR.

LONDON, 9th May.

The *Daily Telegraph* says the campaign has been conducted by the Japanese with a brilliance almost unparalleled in war. Japan's success is due to the consummate combination of naval and military action, which even England has never rivalled. The Japanese successes of the last three months are even more marvellous than those of Germany in 1870. The *Standard* says there have been few finer feats of war than the blocking of Port Arthur.

## EVEN GERMANS ADMIRING.

LONDON, 9th May.

There is a universal chorus of eulogy of the masterly strategy of the Japanese combined with swift unflinching execution. Even the German Press, which has hitherto been the most reserved, cannot withhold its tribute of praise and admiration.

## THE JAPANESE LOAN.

LONDON, 9th May.

The Japanese loan, which was expected to be issued last evening, was quoted on Saturday at 2½ per cent premium and yesterday at 3 per cent. An unequalled success is assured.

## GERMAN SOCIALISTS ON THE WAR.

LONDON, 9th May.

In the Reichstag, Herr Bebel attacked the pro-Russian attitude of the Government in regard to the war. He declared that the Kaiser's telegram of sympathy to the Tsar on the occasion of the *Petrograd* disaster in no way reflected the feeling of the nation. Count von Bülow denied that the Kaiser's telegram was a departure from neutrality, and regretted that the disasters of a neighbouring friendly nation had been the object of malicious articles and caricatures by a portion of the German Press.

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LONDON, 9th May.

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## WAR NOTES.

## TELEGRAMS.

We take the following from the *N.C. Daily News*.

News:—

## SUPREME COURT.

Wednesday, 11th May.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.  
BEFORE HIS HONOUR T. SERCOMBE SMITH  
(PUISE JUDGE).

## A COMPRADE'S CLAIM.

Yau Wo Tong Sing, comprador, 25 Queen's Road East, sued A. Hanart, 43, Das Vaux Central, for \$137.50, being money due for provisions sold and delivered. Mr. P. W. Goldring, solicitor, of Mr. J. Hastings's office, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. F. Page Holt, solicitor, of Mr. G. K. Hall Bruton's office, for the defendant.

Mr. Goldring in his opening address stated that defendant was manager of a cigar factory near the kerosene works. Plaintiffs were compradores. In March last a Mr. Gabina called at the plaintiffs' shop and ordered provisions for the use of the factory people. The plaintiffs were doubtful regarding Gabina's standing in the factory, and one of the firm went down to see Mr. Hanart, who said he wanted the provisions supplied. Plaintiffs thereafter delivered provisions every morning to Gabina, who called for them, as per pass-book. At the end of the month they asked Hanart for payment, and he said he had paid Gabina every week. Gabina had disappeared. The question was, whether Hanart was responsible for the debt.

His Lordship, after hearing evidence, found that defendant was not the principal in the contract, and gave judgment in his favour with costs.

## MANILA NOTES.

Manila, 6th May.

## OUSTING ROMAN CATHOLICS.

The Penafraunce Church case is causing considerable interest here. Eight men are charged with illegally aiding, tolerating, and abetting in an action to force an entrance into the church at Penafraunce, and forced an entrance and occupied the house by force, without legal right, and deposed the parish priest and his communicants. The Penafraunce church has been the scene of several encounters recently, the natives, especially the Aglipay faction, having made repeated efforts to occupy the property and to oust the Roman Catholics from the building without process of law and by force. Among the witnesses was one woman who testified that she was one hundred and ten years old, that she had been a communicant of the church all her life, that it had been dedicated to the Roman Catholic Church, and that they had never had any trouble in church matters until after the man Aglipay was heard from, when his followers attempted to take the property by force.

## AGUILALDO.

Emilio Aguinaldo Famy, former general of the insurgent army and erstwhile president of the Filipino Republic, is, according to the United States papers, planning a visit to the United States this summer. The reported visit is published in the *Los Angeles Times*, stating that a citizen of that town has received a letter from Aguinaldo to the effect that he will visit the S. Louis exposition in the month of July, that he will call at Washington and will also tour the principal cities of the United States. His visit will have no political significance.

## FRIAR LANDS.

The act of the Commission known as "The Friar Land Act," providing for the administration and temporary leasing and sale of the Friar lands, has been received in this city. It provides that actual settlers and occupants of the lands at the time of their acquisition by the Government shall have preference over all others to lease, purchase, or acquire their holdings. The bill states that the lands are not "public lands," that the titles and administration are in the hands of the civil governor.

## A COAL ROOM.

The Commission has provided for the acquiring of title to public coal-lands in the Philippine Islands. It has enacted a law prescribing the regulations covering the procedure for acquiring title to coal lands. It is reliably stated that there are good coal lands in the islands, and that the new law enacted by the Commission will give a boom to the coal interests in this archipelago.

## FILIPINOS TO SWING CLUBS.

The Bureau of Public Instruction has decided to adopt a Manual Training Department for the provincial high schools. Equipment has been ordered from the United States for the twelve leading schools, which is expected to arrive soon, and work in the department will be begun with the opening of the next school year.

## RELIGIOUS IMPOSTOR.

José Saide, the Filipino who has been representing himself as the "Black Christ," has been charged with estafa. A number of complaints have been filed against the impostor for collecting money from the people who were duped into believing him some great personage. The amounts in the specification range from one dollar to twenty-five dollars, and complaints continue to come in showing that the impostor had made a financial success of the venture. Charges will also be placed against his assistants at an early date, and they will be held awaiting trial before the court of first.

The name "Fashoda" was recently changed into something else out of regard for the sensitiveness of the French, in whom the word arouses memories of humiliation. The *Moscow Gazette* now suggests that the name of Port Arthur should be changed into "Port Nicholas," as its present title is "too English." The Russians need not be afraid that we shall retaliate by altering the title of the "Cesarewitch." Will the Parisians have to follow suit by calling their Boulevard des Sébastopol and Pont d'Alma by other names?

## POLICE COURT.

Wednesday, 11th May.

BEFORE MR. H. H. J. GOMPERTZ  
(ACTING POLICE MAGISTRATE).

## A GAME OF POKER.

A number of Chinamen were charged with gambling at a house in Possession Street. They said they were playing poker, the same as foreigners, with European cards. When the cards were dealt out four cards of each hand were turned face upwards; one card face downwards. Four aces were, according to their rules, reckoned of greater value than a "Royal Flush."

As a commission was taken on the game, Mr. GomPERTZ convicted the defendants. He fined the house-keeper \$25, and the rest \$3.

## SMOKE NUISANCE.

Mr. Bridger, acting manager of the Electric Light Co., again appeared in answer to a charge of "smoke nuisance." He said that he had been unable to abate it within prescribed time because the Company had had some break-downs. The new machinery would be out soon.

In consideration of the very long notice which had been given by the Company to abate the nuisance Mr. GomPERTZ said he would levy a fine of \$60—that was at the rate of \$10 per dem since the expiration of the extended notice.

## A TROUBLESOME SERVANT.

Mr. Haynes, manager of the Hongkong Hotel, charged a boy with leaving without notice. The boy was fined \$10 and also to forfeit April's wages.

## THEFTING RICKSHA-COOLIE.

Two Chinese women hired a ricksha. After driving some distance they ordered a halt, and while in a store the ricksha-man cleared off with a basket of clothes belonging to them. Six weeks' and six hours' stocks.

BEFORE MR. J. H. KEMP (SECOND POLICE MAGISTRATE).

## CUPICLES.

For not removing certain cubicles in conformity with the new ordinance several Chinese were punished. One was fined \$50, two \$25, and several others nominal sums. Mr. Almada e Castro, solicitor, appeared on behalf of the two that were fined \$25.

## NOT A BIG RASCAL.

One of the smallest men in Hongkong, a Burmese dwarf, together with a Hindoo, were charged with stealing \$50 from a "Ring table keeper" at Yaumati.

The Hindoo got off, but the dwarf was convicted and sentenced to six weeks' hard labour.

## OPIMUM.

Four Chinamen were charged with having opium without a certificate. They were fined \$18, \$40, \$50, and \$82 respectively.

## MARINE COURT.

Wednesday, 11th May.

BEFORE HON. CAPT. L. BARNES-LAWRENCE  
R.N. (MARINE MAGISTRATE).

## JUNKS.

Three Chinamen were charged with wilfully anchoring their unlicensed junks at a place within the waters of the Colony other than a junk anchorage. It appears they anchored off Kennedy Town after being warned not to do so. Two men were fined \$20; the other man \$10.

## CHINESE DREAMLAND.

In an article in the *Nineteenth Century* on "Chinese Dreamland" Professor Giles tells of Chuang Tzu, the brilliant mystic of the fourth and third centuries B.C. who anticipated Shakespeare's conclusion that we are such stuff as dreams are made of. He taught that this life is really a dream and death is the awakening. Those who dream of the banquet wake to lamentation and sorrow. Those who dream of lamentation and sorrow wake to join the hunt, while they dream they do not know that they dream. Some will even interpret the very dream they are dreaming; and only when they awake do they know it was a dream. By-and-by comes the Great Awakening, and then we find out that this life is really a great dream. Fools think they are awake now, and flatter themselves they know if they are really princes or peasants. Confucius and you are both dreams; and I, who say you are dreams, I am but a dream myself.

More famous, however, than the above passage is that in which the philosopher records a dream of his own, from which he gained the sobriquet, now more than twenty centuries old, of Butterfly Chuang.—Once upon a time I, Chuang Tzu, dreamed I was a butterfly, fluttering hither and thither, to all intents and purposes a butterfly. I was conscious only of following my fancies as a butterfly, and was unconscious of my individuality as a man. Suddenly I awoke, and there I lay, myself again. Now, I do not know whether I was then a man dreaming I was a butterfly, or whether I am now a butterfly dreaming I am a man.

Innumerable essays have been written by the leading literary men of various periods upon the fascinating problem involved in this dream, but not one seems to bring us perceptibly nearer to its solution.

A rather novel form of increasing their income has been found by two costermongers in Paris, man and wife, who had the "happy" idea of getting knocked down by automobiles and carriages, and then demanding compensation from the owners. The husband had supplemented his income in the course of a year by no fewer than sixteen street "accidents," while the wife had been the "victim" of four. The frequency of the occurrences struck the police as peculiar, and the couple were watched. Last month they were charged with swindling, with the result that the court sentenced the man to three years' imprisonment, but acquitted the woman, trial before the court of first.

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## FIRE BRIGADE METHODS.

In view of the agitation which has been started by a local contemporary with reference to the improvement of the Hongkong Fire Brigade, correspondent sends us the following interesting cutting from the San Francisco *Argonaut*:

"Chief Sullivan, of the San Francisco Fire Department, has reported to the board of supervisors that the city is desperately in need of three hundred more hydrants and many water mains. What happened to Baltimore may easily happen to San Francisco, he says, with conditions as they now exist. His statement cannot be denied. He should get his hydrants. More water mains should be laid. Moreover, the city of San Francisco certainly ought to have a complete system of auxiliary high-pressure pipes. Until it has such a system, it will not be secure from a great conflagration. Not only would such a system prevent great fires, but it would lower insurance rates so that every man who carries insurance would be the gainer.

The city of New York, situated very much as is San Francisco, is preparing to install a salt-water system. The pros and cons of the subject have been threshed out in the newspapers. To the chief objection that salt water corrodes pipes, engineers agree in replying that, while this is true of ordinary pipes, linings of copper, galvanized iron, or enamel are sufficiently resistant for all practical purposes. Captain

Albert Ross, Government inspector of navy colliers, urges that the linings be of bronze. Moreover, according to New York's tentative plans, there will be salt water in the mains only when there is a fire. Fire-engines will be useless. It is proposed to have one or more central pumping-stations connected with the commercial electric power house of the city. On the alarm of fire, the motors would instantly be set in motion, and the mains filled with an unlimited supply of salt water under tremendous pressure. Philadelphia already has a system of high-pressure fire mains. One station takes the place of forty engines and delivers six streams from every hydrant at a far greater pressure than six engines could throw the same amount of water.

The power is supplied by gas-engines, and the maintenance of the \$250,000-plant costs \$11,000 a month. Cleveland uses two fire-boats, which force water from the river into a system of mains at a pressure of two hundred and fifty pounds to the square inch. Each fire-boat equals in efficiency ten engines. Two and a half inch streams have been thrown five hundred feet from the top of the Williamson Building. It is sixteen stories high!

"Citizens of San Francisco will have only themselves to blame if some day they look upon their city in flames. Only good luck has saved it thus far. Expansion of the present system to its fullest capacity is worth something, but an auxiliary high-pressure system exclusively for fires—even if it covered only the down-town district—would be infinitely more valuable.

"City Engineer Grunsky, at the request of the supervisors, has now made plans and estimated for an auxiliary high-pressure fire system—not, however, to use salt water. His plans call for a pumping-station with a capacity of 3,000,000 gallons a day, a reservoir on Twin Peaks of 10,000,000 gallons capacity, a pressure relief tank of 700,000 capacity, and the necessary mains. The cost of the whole is estimated to be \$642,000. Of course, fresh water is better than salt for fire protection purposes. The only question is, Is there a sufficient supply for every emergency? As to the relative efficiency of a direct pumping system over a stand-pipe system, it may be remarked that, according to figures at hand, the Philadelphia salt-water pumping plant, costing \$250,000, has a capacity of 500,000, with a capacity of twenty engines for sixteen hours." But these are details.

The main thing is that an auxiliary fire system be installed with expedition. In Philadelphia, insurance rates have fallen fifteen cents on \$100 since the system was put in, and a further decrease of ten cents is promised."

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## NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed to DAILY PRESS only, and special business matters to THE MANAGER.

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Liebig's.

P.O. Box, 33. Telephone No. 12.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## OFFICE TO LET.

FLOOR To Let in Connaught Road, Central. Suitable for Small Office.

Apply to—

P. Q. R.,  
Care of Daily Press Office,  
Hongkong, 12th May, 1904. [1235]

CALL AT OUR STORE,  
AT 14, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE.

WHERE you will find for sale at moderate prices GOOD AMERICAN NOVELS, CIGARS, CIGARETTES, and TOBACCOES of best quality. POST CARDS, &c.

SAYCE & CO.

Hongkong, 12th May, 1904. [1236]

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

## NOTICE.

FROM this date and during my Absence from Hongkong, Mr. D. W. CRADOCK will be in charge of this Company's Business.

D. E. BROWN,  
General Agent.

Hongkong, 11th May, 1904. [1237]

PARTICULARS OF SALE  
OF THE VERY VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY,

Known as No. 5, BONHAN STRAND,  
VICTORIA, HONGKONG,  
To be Sold by PUBLIC AUCTION,  
By Order of the Mortgagors,

WEDNESDAY,  
the 25th day of MAY, 1904, at 3 P.M.,  
BY Mr. GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer,  
at the premises.

BEING all that Piece or Parcel of Ground situated at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong known and registered in the Land Office as Section A of Marine Lot No. 1 A. The said premises are held for the residue of the term of 99 years granted by an Indenture of Crown Lease dated the 27th day of August, 1874, subject to the payment of the annual sum of \$18, being a proportion of the rent and to the covenants and conditions contained in the said Lease.

For further particulars, apply to  
F. X. D'ALMADA E CASTRO,  
Solicitor for the Vendor,  
or to  
Mr. GEO. P. LAMMERT,  
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 12th May, 1904. [1238]

FOR MANILA (DIRECT).

THE American Steamship

"BINONDO."

Captain D. Adams, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 14th inst., at 10 A.M.

For Freight, apply to

BARRETO & CO.

Hongkong, 11th May, 1904. [1233]

FROM HAMBURG, ANTWERP, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Chartered H.A.L. Steamship

"THEODOR WILLE," Captain Krüztold, having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature by the Undersigned, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary is given before NOON, To-DAY, the 11th inst.

Any Cargo impeding her discharge will be landed into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, and stored at Consignee's risk and expense.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 18th inst., will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 18th inst., at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,  
Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 11th May, 1904. [1234]

COMPANIA GENERAL DE TABACOS DE FILIPINAS.

FULL line of samples may be seen at 53, Des Voeux Road, where our Representative has established himself. He will accept orders for all our brands of Cigars at Factory Prices.

COMPANIA GENERAL DE TABACOS DE FILIPINAS.

Barcelona and Manila.

Hongkong, 20th April, 1904. [1054]

"THE EAST OF ASIA."

(Published Quarterly.)

CONTAINING Articles of Special Interest.

Profusely Illustrated, descriptive of the people, Customs, &c., of the Far East.

The kindly Press criticisms, both Continental and American, that the production of this Magazine has evoked is eloquent testimony of the sterling merit of the publication.

Price \$1.50.

On Sale at "NORTH CHINA HERALD OFFICE, Shanghai;

MESSES. KELLY & WALSH

Hongkong;

and all leading Booksellers in the Far East.

Hongkong, 14th February, 1903.

COLD STORAGE.

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD.

have now 40,000 Cubic feet of Ice.

Storage available at EAST POINT. Stores will

be open at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily, Sundays

excepted to receive and deliver perishable goods

W.M. PARLANE, Manager.

Hongkong, 10th November, 1901. [57]

## ENTERTAINMENT

THE HENRY DALLAS  
MUSICAL DRAMATIC CO.

## RETURN SEASON

## TWO WEEKS ONLY

## GRAND OPENING NIGHT

MONDAY, 16TH MAY

"KITTY GRAY"

TUESDAY, 17TH MAY

"KITTY GRAY"

## PLAN AT THE

ROBINSON PIANO CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 9th May, 1904. [1207]

A. LING & CO.,

FURNITURE STORE.

PLATED, GLASS AND CROCKERY WARE, &c., &c., and FOOCHOW LACQUERED WARE.

68, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Hongkong, 21st September, 1903. [31]

D. DAVID CORSAAR & SONS MERCHANT NAVY

NAVY BOILED ONG FLAX

RELIANCE CROWN CANVAS

TARPAULING ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.

3486] Solo Agents.

## PURE FRESH WATER.

THE HONGKONG STEAM WATER-BOAT CO., LTD., is prepared to supply ANY QUANTITY of PURE FRESH WATER to the Shipping, both for Deck and Boilers.

Call Flag W.

J. W. KEW, Manager.

1st Floor, 37, Connaught Road.

Hongkong, 13th June, 1903. [3394]

## CARTRIDGES.

IMPORTED EVERY MONTH, THEREFORE ALWAYS FRESH

ELEY'S, SCHULTZ'S, AMBERITE

AND KYNOCK'S SPORTING

CARTRIDGES 8, 10, 12, 16, and 20 BORE,

AND NEWCASTLE CHILLED SHOT in all Sizes, Nos. 10 to SSSG. AIR GUNS and

AMMUNITION in Variety.

Call Flag W.

J. W. KEW, Manager.

1st Floor, 37, Connaught Road.

Hongkong, 28th November, 1902.

## MITSU BISHI DOCKYARD AND ENGINE WORKS, NAGASAKI.

CODE WORD: "DOCK," NAGASAKI.

A. I. A. B. C., Scots' and Engineering Code Used.

DOCK No. 1 (at TATEGAMI).

Extreme Length... 523 feet.

Length on Blocks... 513 "

Width of Entrance on Top... 89 "

Width of Entrance on Bottom... 77 "

Water on Blocks at Spring Tide 264 "

DOCK No. 2 (at MUKAIJIMA).

Extreme Length... 371 feet.

Length on Blocks... 350 "

Width of Entrance on Top... 66 "

Width of Entrance on Bottom... 53 "

Water on Blocks at Spring Tide 22 "

PATENT SLIP (at KOSUGI).

Can take vessels up to 1,000 tons gross.

THE WORKS are well equipped with the

LASTEST IMPROVEMENTS and can

execute any kind of work in SHIPBUILDING

AND MARINE ENGINEERING as well

as in REPAIRING OF SHIPS.

THE COMPANY has a SALVAGE STEAMER, 712 TONS GROSS, FITTED

WITH POWERFUL SALVAGE PLANT

READY at SHORT NOTICE.

NOTICES OF REMOVAL

THE HEAD AGENCY OF THE JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

THE OFFICES of the above Steamship Company have this Day been REMOVED to ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, 3RD FLOOR.

Hongkong, 28th April, 1904. [1138]

## CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

WILKINSON, HEYWOOD & CLARK, LTD. (Proprietors of David Storer & sons), have REMOVED to ALEXANDRA

BUILDINGS (3rd FLOOR).

W. D. GRAHAM, Manager.

Hongkong, 20th April, 1904. [1137]

## NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

DR. KEW, BROTHERS & CO., have

This Day REMOVED their Dental

Surgery to ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS,

3rd FLOOR.

Hongkong, 2nd May, 1904. [1158]

## REMOVAL.

WM. POWELL, LIMITED.

BUSINESS will be entirely suspended on

Monday, 16th inst. (Except in the

Gentlemen's Department, 28, Queen's Road),

for the purpose of REMOVAL to our NEW

PREMISES in DES VOEUX ROAD, which

will be open on the Following Day.

R. G. BECKFORD,

Manager.

Hongkong, 10th May, 1904. [1212]

## COLD STORAGE.

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD.

have now 40,000 Cubic feet of Ice.

Storage available at EAST POINT. Stores will

&lt;p

## INTIMATIONS

ROBINSON  
PIANO Co. LTD.MANUFACTURERS  
OF THE  
"SERVICE"  
AND  
"ECONOMIC"  
PIANOS.SPECIALISTS  
IN  
"EVERYTHING  
MUSICAL."

AND AT

SHANGHAI AND  
SINGAPORE.Hongkong, 7th May, 1904.  
THE  
JOB PRINTING  
DEPARTMENT  
OF THE  
"HONGKONG DAILY PRESS"IS REPLETE WITH ALL THE LATEST  
AND MOST UP-TO-DATE APPLIANCES  
FOR THE PRODUCTION OF  
FIRST-CLASS WORK.ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF  
ILLUSTRATED  
CATALOGUES,  
CIRCULARS,  
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MARBLING, ETC.ALL EXECUTED ON THE PREMISES  
AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.LAW WORK,  
LEDGERS AND ACCOUNT  
BOOKSA SPECIALITY, AND AT PRICES  
WHICH COMPARE FAVOURABLY  
WITH ANY OTHER PRINTING ESTA-  
BISHMENT IN THE FAR EAST.  
ESTIMATES FURNISHED.

Hongkong, 1904.

## HAMBURG LETTER.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Hamburg, 15th April.

At the risk of repeating much of what your readers may already have seen in other newspapers I purpose giving them a short review of the latest publication (the second) of the General Staff in Berlin on the war in South Africa, beginning with the landing of Lords Roberts and Kitchener at the Cape and ending with the capture of Bloemfontein. A few pages of criticism are added to each chapter, which I do not feel competent to discuss, but which I do not think I ought to pass over altogether. An ever-recurring reproach to British officers and men is that of want of watchfulness and remissness in reconnoitring, particularly in distant scouting. British officers, it is asserted, have frequently been heard to say that they much preferred being occasionally in a tight hole to the worry and fatigue of constant scouting. The writer considers this to be a most dangerous principle, and one for which they have had to pay dearly during the campaign. To it he attributes most of the reverses and surprises of which there have been so many and the great number of favourable opportunities lost, opportunities of which advantage has not been taken, for instance, the loss of their stores and wagons at Waterford by the 14th Division on Feb. 15, 1900; the immunity with which Gen. Cronje was allowed to effect his retreat on Paardeberg in the night of the 15th-16th Feb., right across the front of the 6th Division at a distance of only a couple of miles, when a spirited attack might have annihilated his army completely, encumbered as it was with women and children and a long train of wagons; then again, the ignorance as to the exact whereabouts of the Boers displayed by some of the several bodies of troops as they converged upon Cronje's position on the Modder River, &c. On the whole, however, he speaks well of both officers and men, praising their discipline, their pluck, and their endurance, and dwelling at length on the human spirit which they manifested on all occasions. With regard to this I quote the following passage which, coming from so high an authority, should for ever silence the slanderous reports spread by the Continental Press during the war, and still believed by a great number of people abroad. The writer states (page 62) that he feels it to be his duty as a conscientious historian to contradict the false accounts of an ill-informed Press, and to declare from a full knowledge of the facts that the conduct of the British troops in their encounters with organised bodies of the enemy, such as they were in the beginning of the war, made proof of the same humane and chivalrous feeling as was shown by the Boers.

Later on, when the loosely organised and ill-disciplined levies of the Burghers lost all cohesion and appeared more in the character of irregular combatants than of a regular army, the border-line between organised forces and a hostile population became more and more effaced, and the feelings of the British soldiers naturally more embittered. That the British commanders under the circumstances adopted stronger measures was not only justifiable, but absolutely necessary, and in having recourse to reprisals of increasing severity, that may have sometimes seemed to border on harshness, the military authorities acted from a sense of duty, desirous of protecting the lives of their soldiers in every way. Besides military history teaches us that the longer a war lasts the greater grows the animosity and bitterness of feeling on both sides, blunting all humane and chivalrous sentiments. Such will always happen in long protracted campaigns, even in the best disciplined armies, and it is all the less surprising in this instance, when it is borne in mind that the irregular bodies raised on the spur of the moment could not possibly be imbued with the same military feeling as the trained British soldier. Excesses committed by individuals of a brutal character are inevitable in war.

In relating the events which preceded the surrender, the writer does full justice to Lord Kitchener's energy in hastening up the various divisions and brigades, and to his determination to attack Cronje's camp on the Modder River without delay, as some of the more energetic Boer leaders were hurrying to the rescue; but he thinks his dispositions on the first day were not well thought out, the movements of the different bodies of troops as they advanced, lacking cohesion; the firing after getting to, say, 500 to 600 yards from the enemy's lines, was, for want of reserves, not sufficiently well sustained to prepare the way for the final charge, which consequently failed.

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The enemy availed himself of this pause to take up a strong and well-fortified position near Poplars Grove, but when the British troops, after their rest, resumed their advance the Boers offered little resistance but, demoralised as they still were, fled in almost panic, in spite of the strenuous endeavours of their leaders to bring them to a stand. Presidents Kruger and Steyn, who had arrived on the scene of action in order to inspire them with fresh confidence, narrowly escaped being taken prisoners by the English. Unfortunately the condition of the cavalry was still such as to forbid an effective pursuit, and the Boers once more had time given them to rally and take up a fresh position.

The British were marching on Bloemfontein in three columns, of which the one on the left was commanded by General French, General Kelly-Kenny leading the van with the 9th Division. He found the enemy strongly entrenched near Driefontein, determined to arrest his advance. Their spirits had indeed risen to such a degree that, according to the statement of a German officer fighting on their side, they no longer presented the appearance of a scared and discredited body of irregulars, but, almost that of disciplined troops. General Kelly-Kenny, perceiving that the Boers were prepared to offer serious resistance, tried to communicate with General French, but in vain. Finding himself left to his own resources he accepted the responsibility, and without delay gave his orders for the attack. He handled his men so skilfully that the German critic calls it *masterful* (exemplary), and that the Boers after a stubborn fight were forced to retire.

Once more General De Wet and other leaders tried to make a stand behind entrenchments thrown up in haste in the immediate vicinity of the capital, but the burghers had lost heart, they retreated precipitately, and the British army was allowed to enter Bloemfontein without firing another shot. Had Lord Roberts been in a position to follow up the advantage gained, by a rapid march on Pretoria, the war might have been brought to a speedy termination. But this was impossible under the circumstances; the provisioning of the troops, the necessity of devising measures for the security of his lines of communication, and the enormous loss of cavalry horses during the advance, impeded his movements and obliged him to remain at Bloemfontein for the moment. The struggle was destined to go on for another two long years.

Lord Roberts's endeavours to increase the number of mounted troops at his disposal meets with unqualified approval, but it is thought that by taking away the divisional cavalry and forming separate divisions of horse he deprived the different bodies of troops of the means of obtaining information and of remaining in touch with the enemy and with each other.

There were three roads leading to Bloemfontein, one by the Orange River and Springfontein, another by Bethulie and Norval's Pont, and a third one by Kimberley. In choosing the last named Lord Roberts was no doubt acting from a knowledge of the enormous difficulties which the other two presented to the provisioning of the army, and the selection is approved of by the critic, but that he should have made the relief of Kimberley his foremost object is blamed from a strategical point of view; it was time lost, for the town was in no immediate danger, whilst a rapid advance into the Orange Free State would have compelled the Boers to raise the siege of their own accord. It is to be assumed, however, that the General was acting under pressure from home.

Amongst the accounts of the various encounters with the enemy during the advance General French's cavalry charge at Klip Drift occupies a prominent place. As the writer says, "the two front brigades, in open order, followed at a few hundred yards distance by the third, enveloped in clouds of dust rushed across the veld a grand sight unfolded itself before the eyes of the 6th Division, who looked on with bated

breath; the tension was extreme; would not this daring deed lead to the destruction of the whole of those gallant horsemen? But before the spectators had had time to fully realise the danger of the situation the dust raised by the hoofs of several thousand horses had cleared away, revealing the three brigades reforming in the rear of the position so lately occupied by the enemy. The writer considers this charge one of the most remarkable incidents of the war, it being the first and only time that a large body of cavalry was launched against infantry. The signal success of the movement he thinks warrants the conclusion that, in spite of the long range of modern firearms, occasions may arise when masses of horse may still be used with advantage."

The retreat of General Cronje along the Modder River towards Paardeberg which followed the relief of Kimberley, is told at length, but the history of it is so well known that I need not dwell upon it here. The Berlin critic is of opinion that the general chose the least promising line, and that by taking a more northerly course he might possibly have evaded the British; but that, having made the mistake, he ought to have followed the advice of General De Wet and others and at least have attempted to break through the enemy's lines. He might have been obliged to leave women and children as well as the greater part of his stores behind, and this consideration, knowing the character of his followers and their peculiar notions of warfare as he did, may have caused him to refrain. More than one favourable opportunity presented itself, and there can be little doubt that, if he had chosen to try, he would have succeeded and would have escaped a disaster, from the moral effects of which the Boers never entirely recovered. General De Wet expresses a similar opinion in his book on the war, in which he says that it may have been asking too much of the brave general in desiring him to abandon his camp and all, and to attempt to fight his way out with his mounted men alone. He seemed to consider it his duty to stand or fall with it, never contemplating the serious consequences an eventual surrender might have. He never imagined that it would extinguish the courage of many of the burghers, and that it would be the principal cause of that indescribable panic that seized all the camp not only in the immediate neighbourhood but as far as Colesberg, and even Ladysmith. Discouragement and dejection showed plainly on all faces, and I am not saying too much in asserting that its effects continued to make themselves felt up to the end of the war.

When at last General Cronje had surrendered unconditionally the exhausted state of his army and the wretched condition of the horses, more particularly, did not permit Lord Roberts to take advantage of the disorganized state of the Boers and to continue his march on Bloemfontein at once. Besides, the necessity of provisioning the army for at least a week ahead, as the country itself could supply but little, rendered a halt imperative.

In relating the events which preceded the surrender, the writer does full justice to Lord Kitchener's energy in hastening up the various divisions and brigades, and to his determination to attack Cronje's camp on the Modder River without delay, as some of the more energetic Boer leaders were hurrying to the rescue; but he thinks his dispositions on the first day were not well thought out, the movements of the different bodies of troops as they advanced, lacking cohesion; the firing after getting to, say, 500 to 600 yards from the enemy's lines, was, for want of reserves, not sufficiently well sustained to prepare the way for the final charge, which consequently failed.

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## POST OFFICE NOTICES.

Until further notice the transmission of correspondence via Daimy and the Trans-Siberian Railway is discontinued.  
The *Sachsen*, with the German mail of the 12th April, left Singapore on Saturday, the 7th inst., at 9 a.m., and may be expected here this evening.  
The *Korea*, with the American mail of the 16th ult., left Yokohama on Thursday, the 5th inst., and may be expected here on or about Friday, the 13th inst.  
The *Australian*, with the French mail of the 15th ult., left Singapore on Monday, the 9th inst., at 4 p.m., and may be expected here on or about Monday, the 16th inst. This packet brings replies to letters despatched from Hongkong on the 12th March.

## MAILS WILL CLOSE

FOR PER DATE  
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU AND SAN FRANCISCO .....  
(Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail. Extra Postage 10 cents.)

Macao .....  
Shanghai .....  
Singapore, Penang and Colombo .....  
Kohsinchang and Singapore .....  
Hollow and Haiphong .....  
Canton .....  
Nantao .....  
Sanbua .....  
Macao .....  
Kongmoon, Kumchuk and Samshui .....  
Canton .....  
Singapore, Penang and Bombay .....  
Macao .....  
Manila .....  
Wuhsing .....  
Shanghai .....  
Yokohama and Kobo .....  
Kongmoon, Kumchuk and Samshui .....  
Canton .....  
Nantao .....  
Sanbua .....  
Macao .....  
Ningpo and Sungai .....  
Kobo .....  
Nantao .....  
Sanbua .....  
Macao .....  
Manila, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne .....  
Swatow, Amoy and Tamsui .....  
Nantao .....  
Sanbua .....  
Kongmoon, Kumchuk and Samshui .....  
Canton .....  
Amoy, Straits and Rangoon .....  
Kongmoon, Kumchuk and Samshui .....  
EUROPE &c., India via Ticticorin. (Late Letters 11.00 to 11.30 A.M. Extra Postage 10 cents.) (Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail. Extra Postage 10 cents.)

FOR PER DATE  
Coptic .....  
Heungshan .....  
Koochow .....  
Kwangtung .....  
Formosa .....  
Artemisia .....  
J. Deiderichsen .....  
Kinshau .....  
Taichow .....  
Hofo .....  
Wingchau .....  
Linton .....  
Hankow .....  
Ischia .....  
Heungshan .....  
Loongsang .....  
Wuhsing .....  
Changsha .....  
Tak Hing .....  
Powan .....  
Taichow .....  
Hofo .....  
Wingchau .....  
Houm .....  
Binoda .....  
Rubi .....  
Heungshan .....  
Singan .....  
Glenarney .....  
Taichow .....  
Hofo .....  
Wingchau .....  
Empire .....  
M. Struve .....  
Tuckow .....  
Hofo .....  
Wingchau .....  
Linton .....  
Kinshau .....  
Pundan .....  
Tak Hing .....  
Polynesia .....  
Suisang .....  
Sungkang .....  
Wuchang .....  
Kensu .....  
Tapiro .....  
Tartar .....  
Chusan .....  
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta .....  
Manila .....  
Cebu and Iloilo .....  
Swatow, Chefoo and Tientsin .....  
Manila .....  
Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver (B.C.) .....  
EUROPE &c., India via Ticticorin. (Late Letters 11.00 to 11.30 A.M. Extra Postage 10 cents.) (Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail. Extra Postage 10 cents.)

## COMMERCIAL.

## CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

11th May.

ON LONDON.—  
Telegraphic Transfer ..... 1/9<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>  
Bank Bills, on demand ..... 1/9<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>  
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight ..... 1/9<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>  
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight ..... 1/9<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>  
Credits, at 4 months' sight ..... 1/10<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>  
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight/10<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>  
ON PARIS.—  
Bank Bills, on demand ..... 297  
Credits, at 4 months' sight ..... 231  
ON GERMANY.—  
Oil, demand ..... 185  
ON NEW YORK.—  
Bank Bills, on demand ..... 44<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>  
Credits, 60 days' sight ..... 44<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>  
ON BOMBAY.—  
Telegraphic Transfer ..... 135  
Bank, on demand ..... 135<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>  
ON CALCUTTA.—  
Telegraphic Transfer ..... 135  
Bank, on demand ..... 135<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>  
ON SHANGHAI.—  
Bank, at sight ..... 71<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>  
Private, 30 days' sight ..... 73<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>  
ON YOKOHAMA.—On demand ..... 88<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>  
ON MANILA.—On demand ..... Nominal  
ON SINGAPORE.—On demand ..... Nominal  
ON BATAVIA.—On demand ..... 108<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>  
ON HAIPHONG.—On demand ..... 23 p.c. pm.  
ON SAIGON.—On demand ..... 24 p.c. pm.  
ON BANGKOK.—On demand ..... 62<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>  
SOVEREIGN, Bank's Buying Rate ..... \$10.95  
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael ..... \$57.50  
BAR SILVER, per oz. ..... 25<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>

## OPIUM.

27th April.

Quotations are:—Allow's net to 1 cent.  
Malwa New ..... \$1000 to \$1020 per picul  
Malwa Old ..... \$1060 to \$1080  
Malwa Older ..... \$1120 to \$1140  
Malwa V. Old ..... \$1180 to \$1200  
Persian fine quality \$890 to —  
Persian extra fine \$910 to —  
Patna New ..... \$1345 to — per chest.  
Patna Old ..... \$1352 to —  
Patna New ..... \$1245 to —  
Patna Old ..... \$1337 to —

## VESSELS EXPECTED.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.  
The P.M. steamer *Korea*, from San Francisco, via Honolulu, left Yokohama for this port via Inland Sea, &c., on the 5th inst.

## THE FRENCH MAIL.

The M.M. steamer *Australasia* left Singapore on the 9th inst., at 4 p.m., for this port via Saigon.

## THE INDIAN MAIL.

The Indo-China steamer *Kumchang* left Calcutta for this port via the Straits on the 7th inst., and may be expected here on the 23rd inst.

## THE CANADIAN MAIL.

The C.P.R. steamer *Empress of China* left Vancouver on Monday, the 2nd inst., p.m., for Hongkong via the usual ports of call.

## MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The C.N. steamer *Changsha*, from Australia, ports, left Port Darwin on the 30th ult., and is expected here on the 12th inst.

The C.C. steamer *Zetland* arrived at Yoko-hama on the 2nd inst. and left on the 10th inst., and should arrive at Hongkong on the 12th inst.

The E. & A. steamer *Eastern*, from Sydney,

## JOINT STOCK SHARES.

Hongkong, 11th May.

COMPANY	PAID UP.	QUOTATIONS.
Bank of China	\$125	400 buyers 100, 200 10s.
A. Shares	28	38, buyers
B. Shares	28	38, buyers
Four Shares	21	10
Meit's Asturias E. A.	21	15, sellers
Canton-Hongkong Ice	10	10, nominal
Camphor, Moore & Co.	10	37, sellers
China-Hormo Co., Ltd.	12	10, buyers
China Light & Heat	10	35
China Prov. L. & M.	10	49, sellers
China Sugar	100	143, buyers
Cigar Companies	—	—
Ashamur, Ltd.	\$500	200
Philippines Co.	10	10, sellers
Cotton Mills	—	—
Ewe	Tls. 50	78, 22, sellers
International	Tls. 75	76, 26
Laou Kung Mow	Tls. 100	72, 22
Soyches	Tls. 500	170
Hongkong	10	144, sellers
Dairy Farm	56	14, buyers
Kenwick & Co., Goo.	25	48, sales & sellers
Green Island Cement	10	85, buyers
Hongkong & C. Gas	20	150, sales
Hongkong Electric	10	124, buyers
H. E. L. Tramways	25	72, sellers
H. K. Steam Water-heat Co. Ltd.	10	101, buyers
Hongkong Hotel	50	128, buyers
Hongkong Fire	25	320, buyers
H. & K. Ward & G.	50	103, sales
Hongkong Hope	50	140, sellers
H. & W. Dock	50	213, sellers
Canton	50	205, buyers
China Fire	80	83
China Traders	25	160, sellers
Hongkong Fire	50	130, sales
North China	45	Tls. 63, ex div.
Union	\$100	550
Yangtze	50	125, buyers
Land and Building— Hongkong Land Inv.	\$100	614, buyers
Humphreys, E. J.	\$10	511, buyers
Keown Land & B.	32	88, buyers
West Point Building	50	144, buyers
Shanghai Land	50	103, sellers
Luzon Sugar	\$100	10, sellers
Mining	—	—
Charbonnages	Frs. 250	500
Petrol	50	50, cts., sellers
Do. Preference	51	25 cts.
Rails	18/10	46, sellers
New Amoy Dock	64	323, sellers
Powell, Ltd.	10	10, buyers
Shipwright Co.— China and Manilla	\$50	320, sales
Bough's Steamship	50	36, sellers
H. & M. Ing. V. S. N.	15	252, sellers
Shef. Trans. & Port	21	105,
Trading Co.	21	27.6d, buyers
Do. Preference	20	28.10s.
Star Ferry	20	32, buyers
S.C.F. Boyd & Co., Ltd.	Tls. 100	214, buyers
S. & H. Dyeing & Co., Ltd.	50	50.
Tobacco Planting Co.	5	51, sellers
United Asbestos	34	92, buyers
Do.	32/10	210, buyers
Watkins, Ltd.	10	97, buyers
Watson & Co., A.S.	10	15, sales

## VERNON &amp; SMYTH, BROKERS

## HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From 12th to the 18th May.

## LOW WATER.

## HIGH WATER.

Day	Mean	High	Mean	High
Thurs.	7	7.20	5	5.19
Fri.	7	7.40	5	5.24
Sat.	8	8.14	5	5.15
Sun.	9	8.44	6	5.55
Mon.	10	9.4	7	6.25
Tues.	11	10.22	4	6.23
Wed.	12	10.20	7	6.43

## TIME TABLE.

## WEEK DAYS.

From 12th to 18th May.

## SUNDAYS.

From 12th to 18th May.

## NIGHT CARS.

From 12th to 18th May.

## SUNDAYS.

From